



Joint Contingency Contracting



Authorities and Structure

Chapter 2 in DCC Handb





Overview

- Key Points
- Contracting and Command Authority
- Contingency Contracting Officers (CCOs) Authority
- Contracting Structure
- Joint Staff and Joint Theater Support Contracting Command
- Joint Subordinate Organizations Overview
- Chapter Acronyms





Key Points

- Contracting Officers are the only personnel authorized to enter into, administer, or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings ([FAR 1.602](#))
 - Can bind the government only to the extent of the authority delegated to them
 - Receive clear instructions, in writing, from the appointing authority regarding the limits of authority
 - Must understand the difference between command and contracting lines of authority





Contracting and Command Authority

Command & Contracting Lines of Authority

“Contracting Authority” is the legal authority to enter into binding contracts and obligate funds for the US government.

“Command Authority” includes the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources and for planning the employment of, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling military forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions.

*** CCOs receive their contracting warrants from a source of contracting authority, not command authority ***

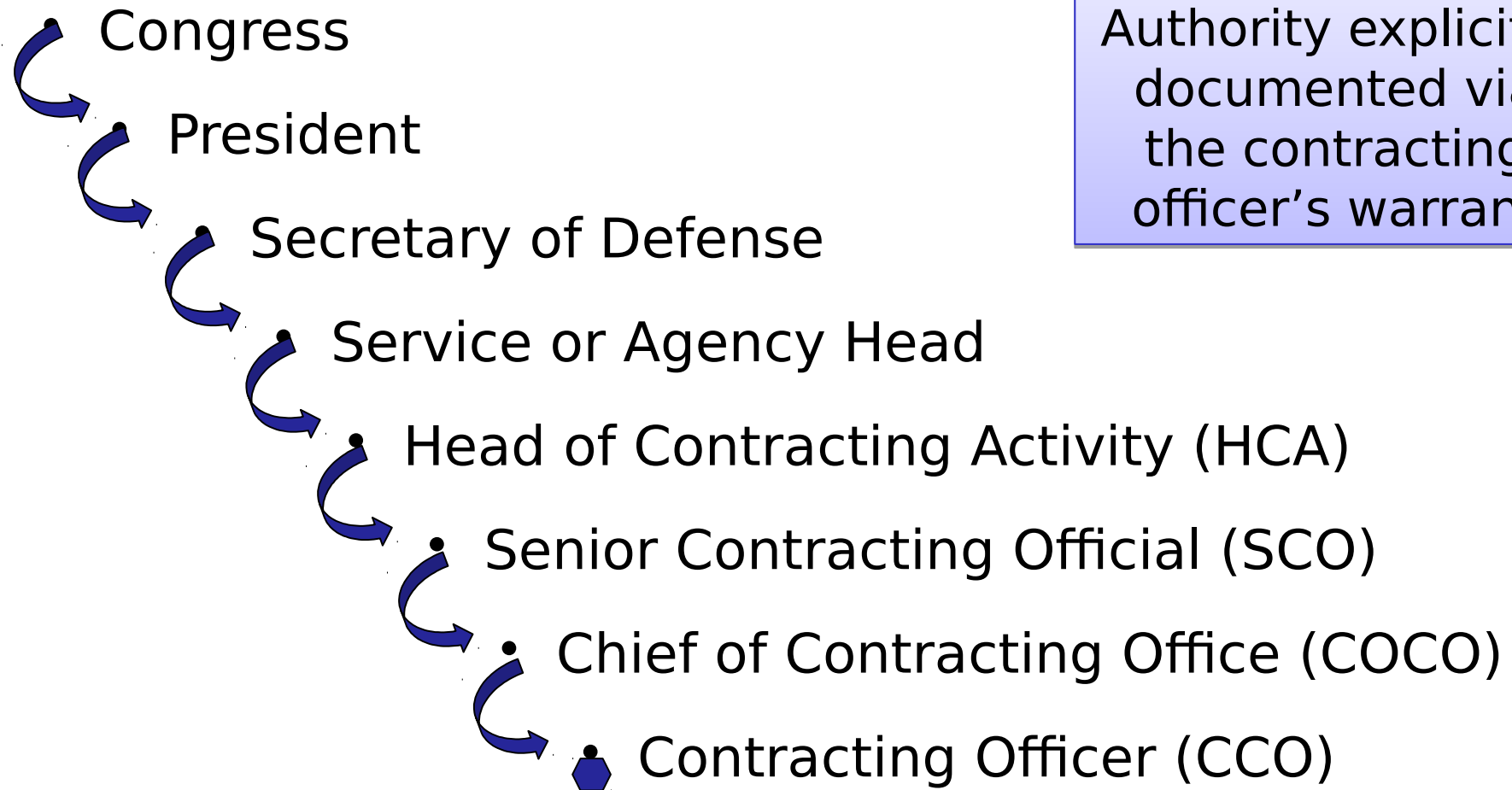


Figure 1 illustrates command and contracting lines of authority.



Contingency Contracting Officer's Authority

Contract Authority flows from:



Authority explicitly documented via the contracting officer's warrant





Contingency Contracting Officer's Authority

- Warranting CCOs based on:
 - Experience
 - Education
 - Knowledge of acquisition policies and procedures
 - Training (meeting minimum DAWIA standards)
- Can contracting authority ever change?
 - Warrant levels can change over time, with the highest having an unlimited dollar-value contracting authority.
 - When deployment to a declared contingency, contract authority may change based on the location, theater of operation, and established command and control.





Contracting Structure

- Head of Contracting Activity (HCA)
Responsibilities
 - Provides overall guidance
 - Acts as the approving authority
 - Provides contractual policies and procedures
 - Responsible oversight of Contracting within AOR
- Senior Contracting Official (SCO)
Responsibilities
 - Establishes policies and procedures for developing, reviewing, and managing the contingency contracting process to include administration plans





Contracting Structure

The Regional Contracting Center (RCC) Chief, also known as the Chief of Contracting Office (COCO), has responsibilities to:

- Plan, direct, and supervise purchasing
- Contract, administer and closeout for supplies, services and construction for assigned customers
- Approve actions exceeding CCO authority
- Develop and execute to ensure maximum competition
- Set priorities for your requirements





Contracting Structure

Contingency Contracting Officer (CCO) Responsibilities:

- Acquire supplies and services for the warfighter
- Ensure contract files are documented, prepared, maintained, and closed
- Maintain contractor oversight/performance
- Provide training/monitor CCO appointed representatives
- Record and report on contractor performance





Contracting Structure

Contracting Officer's Representatives (CORs) are instrumental in ensuring products and services provided to the warfighters comply with contractual requirements

- Assigned as a member of the supported unit appointed by the CCO to provide quality inspections on contractors, whose technical expertise and contributions ensure the safety and well-being of our Service members
- Conducts quality assurance inspections on the services and support the contractor provides





Contracting Support

- Small-scale contingency operations:
 - Service Component provides own contracting support
 - HCA assignment will remain within the Service channels
- Large-scale contingency operations:
 - A lead Service or Joint theater support contracting command structure is required
 - DoD will assign an agency as the Executive Agent, per [DoDD 5101.1, DoD Executive Agent](#)





Joint Staff and the JTSCC

The Joint Theater Support Contracting Command (JTSCC) provides more oversight than typically provided through the lead Service organizational option

- The JTSCC, by design, is a Joint command that has command and control authority over designated Service component theater support contracting organizations and personnel within a designated support area
- Directed by and reports to the Joint Forces Command (JFC)
- Materializes in larger or more complex contingency operations





Joint Staff and the JTSCC

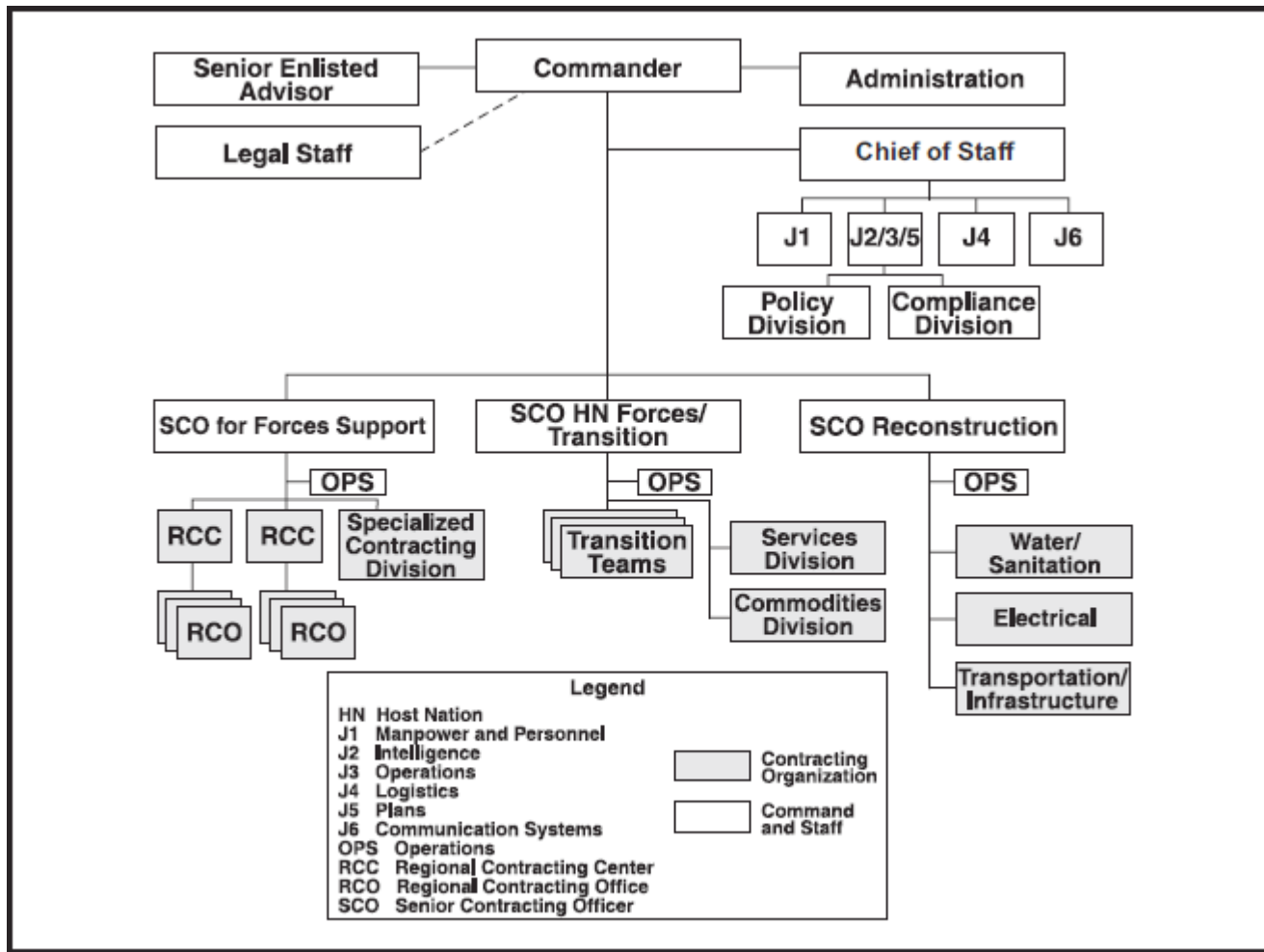


Figure 3. Typical Joint Theater Support Contracting Command Organization





Joint Staff and the JTSCC

Operational conditions that may drive this option could include, but may not be limited to:

- Extremely complex operation that requires direct control of theater support contracting by the JFC commander
- Mission is of long-term duration
- Mission is beyond the capability of a single Service
- Significant numbers of different Service forces operating in the same area or Joint bases served by the same local vendor base





Joint Staff and the JTSCC

The Joint Staff

- J1-Manpower and Personnel Directorate: performs personnel actions
 - Officer with no specific rank or contracting-related experience
- J2-Intelligence Directorate, J3-Operations Directorate, and J5-Plans Directorate: focuses on supporting the JFC commander's intent with effective and efficient contracting actions
 - Normally an O-5 with contracting experience
- J4-Logistics Directorate: performs logistics actions - The CCO works mainly with the J4 in contingency operations
 - Normally a logistics officer with no specific rank or contracting-related experience.
- J6-Communications System Directorate: performs communications support-related actions
 - A communications or signal officer with no specific rank or contracting-related experience





Joint Subordinate Organizations Overview

Regional Contracting Centers (RCCs):

- Typically consists of 10 to 25 warranted contracting officers, noncommissioned officers (NCO), and DoD civilians
- Common practice to align RCCs to a major land force (division, corps, or Marine Expeditionary Force) headquarters or air expeditionary wing or group
- Proper manning is based on the warrant and experience level of the staff, not the rank of the contracting officers on staff





Joint Subordinate Organizations Overview

Regional Contracting Offices (RCOs):

- Joint-staffed contracting organizations under the command and control of an RCC
- Normally led by a contracting officer and made up of between 2-8 warranted contracting officers, NCOs, and DoD civilians
- Size and makeup is based on actual mission support requirements
- Provide area support to specific forward operating bases and designated areas within the Joint operations area





Chapter Acronyms

- CCO – Contingency Contracting Officer
- CO – Contracting Officer
- COCO – Chief of Contracting Office
- CONUS – Continental United States
- COR – Contracting Officer's Representative
- DCAA – Defense Contract Audit Agency
- DoD – Department of Defense
- FAR – Federal Acquisition Regulation
- FRAGO – Fragmentation Order
- HCA – Head of Contracting Activity
- JFC – Joint Force Commander
- NCO – Noncommissioned Officer
- OCONUS – Outside the Continental United States
- PARC – Principal Assistant Responsible for Contracting
- POC – Point of Contact
- QAR – Quality Assurance Representative
- RCC – Regional Contracting Center
- RCO – Regional Contracting Office
- SCO – Senior Contracting Official
- US – United States





**Agile Contracting Support...Anytime...
Anywhere**

